The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,056.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22. 1786.

THEATRE ROYAL.

Mr WILSON, *from the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden, is engaged to perform here a few Nights.*

TO-MORROW Evening, THURSDAY, February 23.
Will be presented, a Comic Opera, called, The
SCHOOL FOR FATHERS;
OR,
LIONEL AND CLARISSA.

The Part of Colonel Oldboy, by Mr WILSON,
From the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden,
Being his first appearance here these twelve years.
Jessamy, Mr LA-MASH;
Sir John Flowerdale, Mr KEMBLE;
Jenkins, Mr HALLION;—Harman, Mr MICHEL;
And Lionel, Mr BELL.
Diana, Mrs ILIFF;
Lady Mary Oldboy, Mrs CHARTERIS;
Jenny, Mrs WILMOT-WELLS;
And Clarissa, Mrs KEMBLE.

To which will be added, a Farce, called,
CROSS PURPOSES.

Alderman Grub, Mr WILSON;
Consul, Mr KIPLING;
Robin, Mr O'REILLY;
And Chapeau, Mr LA-MASH;
Mrs Grub, Mrs CHARTERIS.

THE Proprietors of the Theatre Royal are desired to meet in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday first, the 28th current, at two o'clock afternoon, on matters in which they are materially interested. Not to be repeated.

THE Military Club meets at North's Tavern on Wednesday the 1st of March.
Dinner on the Table at Four o'Clock.
LORD HADDO in the Chair.
It is hoped all the Members in and about town will attend.

FOR SALE AT BONNY-HAUGH,

A GREAT variety of the very best kind YOUNG GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, just fit for planting out. Also, ROSE and other Flowering Shrubs.

Commissions from the country addressed to Alexander Collie gardener, at Bonny-Haugh, by Bonnington Mills, will be carefully attended to.

GENUINE TEAS,

Immediately from the East India Company's Warehouse.

THE public are informed, that they can be served with all sorts of TEA, of approved good qualities, at the lowest prices, for ready money, by ROBERT JOHNSTON, junior, at the Toy-Shop, next door to the entry of the Exchange, where commissions will be attended to with care.

PRESENT PRICES:
Best Hyson, 9s. 6d. Souchong, 6s. 6d.
Congo, 4s. 6d. 5s. 6d. & 6s.

N. B. At the above shop, all sorts of Ironmongery, Birmingham, and Sheffield goods, toys, &c. sold at the most reasonable prices, as usual; particularly, great choice of Plated Candlesticks, and other plated goods, new patterns, to be sold very low, for ready money.

☞ A small House at Trinity Lodge, near Newhaven, to Let—Rent 10 l. Enquire as above.

Present RETAIL PRICES of
TEAS and SPIRITS, &c.

AT JOHN STURROCK's Warehouse, head of the Canongate, Edinburgh:

	Per lb.		Per Gal.
Finest Hyson green tea,	8 o	Best double rum,	8 o
Good ditto,	7 o	Single ditto,	6 o
Middling ditto,	6 o	Best French brandy,	8 o
Single ditto,	4 o	Good ditto,	6 o
Finest Souchong,	6 o	Best Dutch gin,	6 o
Good ditto,	5 o	Common ditto,	5 o
Finest Congo,	5 o	Rum shrub,	8 o
Good ditto,	4 o	Cherry brandy,	8 o
Ordinary ditto,	3 6	Proof whisky,	3 6
Good Bohea,	2 o	Best Port and Sherry	
Ordinary ditto,	1 8	wine, in bottles, at	1 6

As the above goods are bought at the best markets, and charged at the lowest ready money prices, it is hoped they will give general satisfaction to those consumers who are judges of these commodities.

Wholesale Tea Warehouse, Leith,

A. PARK and G. BROWN have just now received a large Assortment of Fresh TEAS from the India Company's last sales, which they are now selling on the most moderate terms, in wholesale.

For the greater convenience of the Edinburgh dealers, A. Park, and G. Brown have opened a branch of their Warehouse under the management of Mr William Gibson, Bridge Street, where, and at their Warehouse in Glasgow, under the management of Mr John Brown, King-Street, supplies of well-assorted Teas will be constantly kept up, and sold at the same rate as at their Warehouse in Leith.

A COUNTRY HOUSE.

TO LET Furnished, and entered to at Whitsunday first, the House, Office houses, and Garden of REDHALL, with 50 acres of ground completely laid down. Redhall is three miles west from Edinburgh; is pleasantly situated on the water of Leith; the garden and policy in the highest order. The servant at the house, will show the house.

For further particulars, enquire of Captain Inglis the proprietor, at Auchindinny.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The BETSEY of Dunbar,
Mr WILLIAM MILLER Master,

A new Smack, Whitby built, is now taking in goods at the New Quay, Leith, will positively sail the first favourable opportunity after the 24th instant.

This vessel sails remarkably fast, and has two large cabins elegantly fitted up for passengers, who may depend on the best usage, and every care and attention paid to them.

It is hoped, that the merchants of Leith and Edinburgh will encourage this vessel, as by her they can have their goods sooner than by any other vessel in the trade.

The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, and mornings and evenings on board.

For NEW-YORK,
THE SAMUEL,
WILLIAM JAMIESON Master,

Now lying at Greenock, ready to receive goods n board, and will be clear to sail about the 1st March.

The S muel is a very fine vessel, and well calculated for passengers, has a British register, an a Mediterranean pass.

For freight or passage, apply to John Burnside, and Company, Glasgow, or John Holmes and Company, Greenock.

ST CECILIA's HALL.
On TUESDAY the 28th instant,
Will be performed,
SIGNOR URBANI's
CONCERT OF MUSIC.

Plans will be delivered at the door of the Concert Room.

N. B. Mr Urbani has composed, on purpose for this his Benefit, an AIR for the Clarinet and Violin, which will be executed by Mr Stabilini and Mr Mahone; besides a Grand DUET, with a RECITATIVO, now in rehearsal, to be sung by Mrs Stewart and Mr Urbani, composed by the celebrated ANFOSSI.

☞ Tickets (price Three Shillings) to be had at Signor Urbani's house, head of Warriston's Close, first stair, left hand, second door; and at the music shops.

Ironmongery and Hardware Goods.
FORREST AND BROWN,
Ironmongers and Hardware Dealers,
Successors to the deceased Mr ROBERT FORD,
At the GILDED COCK, second shop above Fortune's Close, North side of the High Street, Edinburgh,

WITH the greatest respect, beg leave to inform the friends and customers of the late Mr Ford in particular, and the public in general, that they have laid in a complete assortment of Ironmongery and Hardware Goods, (as kept by their late friend) among which articles the following are a few:

Joiners and Carpenters Tools of all sorts.
Nails, Sprigs, and Tentor Hooks of all sizes.
Wood Screw Nails of all sizes.
Best House Bells, with complete Mounting for ditto.
Coffin Mounting of all sorts.
Carved and Plain Brass Mounting for Desks, Drawers, Cabinets, Book-cases, &c.
Carved and Plain Mounting for Clock-cases.
Clock-hands, Therms, and Line.
Shoemakers Tools and Utensils.
Brass and Iron Locks of all sorts.
Files and Rasps of all kinds, for Joiners, Smiths, and Founders.
Brass and Iron Hinges, all sizes.
Baken Hair, Girth-web, and Brass Nails.
Fish-skin, Fin Tails, & Rushes.
Emery Paper, and Sand ditto.
Coarse and fine Glass Paper.
Blue Potts, Borax, Spelter, and Emery.
Steel, Coffee, or Pepper Mills, and ditto in Wood Boxes.
Mathematical Instruments, with or without Cases.
Ivory and Boxwood Foot Rules, and Gunter Scales.
Standing, Bench, and Hand Vices.
Measuring Lines in Leather Boxes, and Glaziers Diamonds.
Brass and Iron Knockers, and Name Plates for outer doors.
Table and Desert Knives and Forks of different sorts.
Penknives, Scissars, and Razors.
Brass, Wood, and Leather Casters.
Brass Locks of all sizes, and ditto to lock with keys.
Brass and Boxwood Sash Pullies.
Brass Sash Nobs, Shutter Rings, and Sash Screws with keys.
Spring Sneeks with Brass Nobs, or Folding Handles.
Brass and Iron Belts, and Thumb Snecks.
Best Pit Frame, and Cross Cut Saws.
Fine Battle and Dantzick Gun Powder, Shot and Flints, of different sorts.

Such as are pleased to favour them with their orders may depend upon being served on the most reasonable terms, and a proper discount allowed those who take quantities.

Commissions from the country will be carefully attended to.

N. B. All persons having any demands on the late Mr Ford, are requested to lodge notes of the same; and those indebted to him will please observe, that the debts are payable to Mr Forrest, at the above shop, and not to Mr Alexander Brown wine-merchant, the power of factory being withdrawn from him some time since.

A HEAD MILLER WANTED
AT THE BAKERS MILLS OF GLASGOW.

AS the HEAD MILLER at the Mills of the Incorporation of Bakers near Glasgow is now on the decline of life, and has resigned his office, a PERSON is WANTED to succeed him.

In order to qualify him for properly executing the office of Head Miller, it is necessary that he should be skilled in grain, and acquaint with the management of mills.—It will also be incumbent on him to contract for the carriage of the grain manufactured at these mills, to and from Glasgow; and as a considerable trust must be reposed in him, it is requisite that he find security to the extent of 500l. for his faithful management.

These suitably qualified, may apply to Deacon Robert Galloway, and inform them of the encouragement to be given, and the regulations to be observed.

Glasgow, Feb. 17. 1786.

British Linen Company Stock.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 28th February instant, between the hours of five and six afternoon, THREE HUNDRED POUNDS of STOCK in the BRITISH LINEN COMPANY.

For particulars, application may be made to James Bremner writer in Edinburgh.

To be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in St John's-street, being the southmost in the east row, with the coach-house, stable, and hay-loft thereto belonging.

The house is as substantial and convenient as any in the street. It may be seen on Saturdays, between the hours of one and two afternoon; and James Bremner writer in Edinburgh, will inform as to the price, &c.

ROSLIN BLEACHFIELD 1786.

MESS. BIGGARS and Co. lay down cloth as soon as the season permitts, and bleach at the following prices.

All Linen Cloth, yard-wide and under, not exceeding

1000 warp,	at 3 d.	1500,	5 d
1100,	3½ d.	1600,	5½ d.
1200 and 1300,	4 d.	1700 and above,	6 d.
1400,	4½ d.		
Diaper,	at 4 d. per yard.	Tweeling, at 4 d. per yard.	
Damask,	5 d.	Long Lawn,	3 d.
Cambrick,	4 d.		

All above yard-wide in proportion to its breadth.

Cloth for this Field is taken in by
Patrick Murray baker, head of Libberton's Wynd.
Samuel Gilmor ropemaker, Grassmarket.
John Sutherland and Son flax-dressers, Canongate.
Alexander Gray, at the lapping-house, Pleasance.
Alexander Burnet weaver, Water of Leith.
George Norrie, merchant, Leith.
James Carstairs weaver, Dalkeith.
Mrs Tod grocer, Fisherrow.
James Hall flax-dresser, Peebles.
Robert Paterson stamp-master, Melrose.
Messs. Biggars and Co. Siennes,—at their shop, foot of Stonelaw's Close, Cowgate,—and at the Bleachfield.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THURSDAY, *Feb.* 16.

YESTERDAY, at half past three, the House was formed; and there being upwards of an hundred members present, proceeded to ballot for a Committee to try the merits of the Ilchester election. The members elected by the ballot, were

John Nichols, Esq; Chairman.

Sir P. Sykes, Bart.	Philip Rashleigh, Esq;
Sir C. Preston, Bar.	John Kynaston, Esq;
Hon. Dudley Ryder,	William Smith, Esq;
D. Watherstone, Esq;	Lionel Darell, Esq;
Philip Metcalfe, Esq;	Barne Barne, Esq;
P. Thornton, Esq;	R. Masters, Esq;

Peter Johnstone, Esq; Nominee for the petitioner.
John Anstruther, Esq; Nominee for the sitting member.

EXPORTATION OF HAY.

Sir *Robert Smith* rose, and informed the House, that the bill to restrain the exportation of that important article, hay, expired on Tuesday next; it was therefore his intention to move to continue the bill for at least twelve months. The scarcity upon the Continent still continued; and it would depend very much upon the mildness of the ensuing spring, and the favourableness of the summer, for the goodness and quantity of our next crop. The season, he said, had been very mild this winter, otherwise that article would have been at a most enormous price indeed. He should therefore move to have the bill brought in immediately, and read a first and second time, so as to be passed a third time to-morrow.

Mr *Drake* seconded the motion. He should be very sorry to do any act of ill-nature to neighbouring nations; but it was a maxim that was not the worse for being a vulgar adage, that "Charity begins at home."

The *Attorney General* agreed with the idea of bringing in the bill immediately.

Lord *Surrey* said a few words in opposition to the bill, alledging that there was no sort of occasion for it.

Sir *Joseph Mawbey* and Sir *Edward Astley* likewise said a few words upon the subject; and the question was put, and bill ordered accordingly.

INDIA BALLOT.

Mr *Sheridan* rose to renew his complaint, on account of the lists of the gentlemen to form the Committee upon the India judicature bill. He said, the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer had taken the advantage of him on the previous evening, by adhering to the strict letter of the law, to go immediately into the ballot, and had thereby precluded him from bringing forward the complaint [illegible] The Hon. Gentleman ought, when Ministers should preserve a fair and impartial conduct, or at least the appearance of it, towards that House and the public, it surely ought to have been on the appointment of the gentlemen who were to form the Shpreme Court of Controul under the bill in question—a bill on which he by no means wished to disguise his sentiments.—He disliked it in all its parts, in its principle, and its letter, as unconstitutional and oppressive. He meant to have moved to postpone the ballot, and by that means to have endeavoured at least to get rid of it. The bill affected to be, in itself, a guard against every species of undue influence; yet, in the very first instance, in the instance that ought, if possible, to have been more peculiarly guarded, in the appointment of the Judges who were to act under its authority, who were, in short, to be the grand inquisiters under an English act of Parliament, a most manifest influence was apparent. Mr Sheridan then proceeded to shew, that out of two hundred members who then attended the House, at least one hundred and forty of them were furnished with lists in the hand-writing of the Clerks of the Treasury, delivered to them by Mr Pearson the door-keeper.

The Honourable Member considered this as a dangerous species of influence; it was, in fact, an additional weight thrown into the hands of administration, already armed with too much power by the bill itself. He did not press forward his complaint that this method of proceeding approached to downright personal interference or canvas; but the more distant the danger seemed to be, the more it was disguised under appearances, the more dangerous he apprehended its consequences were. The delivery of the lists by the door-keeper, by the directions of some clerk of the Treasury, (and such he doubted not was the fact), was an indirect method of influence, was such a breach of the privileges of that House, as called aloud for an enquiry; it was derogatory to the honour and dignity of that House, and a direct insult upon all its members. If the Right Honourable Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to stand clear in the opinion of that House or the public, he surely could have no objection to a motion which he was then about to make. What would our countrymen in India think, already alarmed and irritated to a very great degree against the principle of the bill, when they found that every evil and oppression, of which they entertained just apprehensions, were heightened by a conviction that the operation of it was thrown into the hands of a body of men, partially selected under an unconstitutional influence! for such he averred it would turn out.

When the matter came to be fully investigated, the House ought to acquit itself of this derilection of justice, and the minister would stand condemned in the minds of the impartial public, if he refused to go into the enquiry, and it would naturally be supposed that he had packed a jury to act under the bill. He therefore moved, "That Joseph Pearson, the door-keeper of this House, be called in, and examined thereto."

Mr *Francis* seconded the motion. He contended strongly, that this conduct in the door-keeper, if it was done by order of the Treasury clerks, was a downright breach of privilege. If the Hon. Gentleman upon the Treasury Bench (Mr Pitt) deserved the countenance and support of that House, which his friends were ever eager to give him, he will surely go willingly into the enquiry. Every objection against the bill is doubly heightened by the influence exerted in constituting the tribunal who are to act under it. He averred, that this indirect interference of the Minister, for such he believed it would turn out, was to throw additional power into the "hands of men, who, under this tribunal, constituted as it was, would *be a rod of power*" to be exercised unrelenting over our countrymen now in India, instead of being the instruments of justice.

Mr *Pitt* was going to rise, but was prevented by Sir Joseph Mawbey.—Sir Joseph said, that he would by no means agree, that the door-keeper should be called upon trifling occasions.—Of what consequence was the door-keeper's delivery of a few papers, which were only means to facilitate business, by saving the members the trouble of making out lists for themselves? He thought the motion was calculated to delay the time of the House.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* next rose, and said the motion was an insult to the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman then recapitulated the charge, and said it had been attempted to be supported upon two grounds:

1st, An influence created by the delivering of a certain list.

2d, Packing a list as a Jury.

The first was ridiculous—the last a direct insult upon the House. It was no reflection upon Pearson, that he had delivered those lists. It was, in fact, as the Hon. member who spoke last described it, to save the members the time and trouble of writing them. Admitting that the lists really were delivered to Pearson by some clerk of the Treasury, which he was very far from wishing to deny,—Where was the crime in writing them for the use of the members, and in the door-keeper delivering them? If the Hon. mover of the question was really so anxious to preserve the honour and dignity of the House, as he affected to be, he would not waste its time, and degrade its consequence, by making it a serious question, Whether the members were not warped from their duty by the circulation of a [illegible] made by the undue influence that had been exerted. Mr Pitt, therefore, treated the motion as idle and ridiculous, and was therefore decidedly against calling Mr Pearson to the bar.

Mr *Fox* said, while the conduct of the gentlemen on the other side of the House was the most improper and unjustifiable, their arguments were the most futile and inconsistent of any he had ever heard in any Parliament since he had the honour of a seat. Would gentlemen contend for the impossibility of any other than compulsive influence over the majority of the House of Commons, and vested in the Minister of the day? and would not this call to mind the violent and inflammatory language in which they asserted the contrary doctrine, previous to the dissolution of the last Parliament? When he as a Minister openly and fairly recommended such names as Earl Fitzwilliam, Mr Montague, &c. as Members of a board for the management of India affairs, did not those very gentlemen come forward and assert, that the recommendation of a Minister in the House of Commons was equivalent to the appointment? and did not they stigmatize the most illustrious and independent names this country could boast of, with the appellation of his creatures, and his dependents?

The miserable subterfuge in the present instance was, that no person from the Treasury had candour and manliness enough to come forward and avow the influence of which they were accused, and the conduct of which they were guilty; for by the evidence now called for, they were ready to prove that the lists came officially from the Treasury; and the event proved the force and effect of the nomination. The difference then between the conduct they arraigned, and the proceedings they defended, was this, That the former was the avowed and open conduct of a minister of state; and the latter was the act of an under officer in the Treasury. That the one was ostensible, and the other was occult. But he need not dwell more on the influence of ministerial recommendation; it would best be proved from the former, but new abandoned arguments of the flexible gentlemen on the other side of the House.

——The Right Honourable Gentleman, however, with his usual warmth, and his usual intemperance, had represented a constitutional complaint of violation of privileges, as an insult on the honour of those to whom the complaint was made, and wished to excite the feelings and personal indignation of those who were to be the judges of the fact. He did not know on what ground he could defend such a system, nor did he know what peculiar claim this Parliament had to such extreme and squeamish delicacy; unless it was, that having trenched upon their proper and constitutional privileges, and having surrendered the essentials of their right, they thought it but fair to be a little more particular in etiquette or form. The Right Hon. Gentleman had talked of—"something more than insinuations" from his Hon. Friend. In that he was right, for his friend carried it to assertions; and these assertions he would make good, if the other side dared to meet him by receiving the testimony which was now called for.

He then adverted to the defects and the mischiefs of the institution itself, which, being objectionable, as well from the novelty of the system, as the presence of persons who ought not to be there; but being most of all improper, from the absence of those who ought to be present, required only the additional deformity of being packed by the minister of the crown, to complete the evils of the system. If the Right Hon. Gentleman did not consider his conduct as packing a judicature, he surely must admit that it was canvassing for a judicature, which was equally successful in its event, and equally opposite to the professions of fairness and impartiality with which its former discussions were so invariably accompanied. The House and the public were given to understand that every member would have an equal chance of being balloted into the judicature; the conduct of yesterday manifested that it was to be confined to such persons as the minister pleased to nominate. And whatever might be the fate of the question this night, that was the only sense in which it could be communicated to the public, and that was the only interpretation which it would bear in India.

Mr *Drake* said, that he scorned the idea of being the tool of any party or Minister. He honoured the King, and revered the liberty of his country; but for his own part, he saw no infringement of privilege, or any breach of decorum; his conduct should always be regulated upon this principle, *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.*

Mr *Courtenay* advised the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give his assent to the motion, because it would most likely turn out that some other person had written the lists, in order to put a trick upon the door-keeper, which by the enquiry would be discovered, and the stratagem exposed.

Mr *Jolliffe* recurred to the simple question, and was of opinion, that the door-keeper should be called and examined.

Mr *Sheridan*, in explanation, did not think it consistent with his honour to stay and give his ballot, when he had from principle opposed the bill. This he did not call *skulking*, the elegant epithet which the Chancellor of the Exchequer had chosen to bestow: on the contrary, it was by [illegible] cleared, and the House divided—For calling Mr Pearson to the bar,

Ayes	—	38
Noes	—	138
Majority		100

When the House was resumed, Mr *Sheridan* immediately got up, to make his promised motion.

Fortifications.

Mr *Sheridan* observed, as the Right Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer has laid the estimate of the proposed new fortifications before that House by his Majesty's command, it was reasonable to expect that the ground-work of the matter contained in these papers should be submitted to the House in the fullest and most ample manner; more particularly as it was held out, in the course of a former debate upon the subject, that the points upon which the enquiry turned, were of [illegible] delicate to be submitted then to the public. This assertion, an honourable member of the Court of Inquiry, and a member of that House, (Gen. Burgoyne) had in part flatly contradicted. Mr Sheridan then pledged himself, that whenever it should be fairly made appear, by the report of the Board of land and sea officers, that the system of defence recommended to be adopted was absolutely necessary, he for one would withdraw his opposition to the estimates.

This was a duty which the House owed to the public; for whilst the Hon. Chancellor of the Exchequer, on account of the state of the finances, hesitated to allow the sum of twenty thousand pounds to render the militia an efficient body of defence, surely it became Parliament to look with a jealous eye, and to have the best and most forcible reasoning, before they adopted a plan which was to absorb so large a part of the revenue as three hundred thousand pounds. Would the Master-General of the Ordnance, standing up as a member of the other House, say to that House, Here are the estimates; upon my opinion you must take them, but as to any further satisfaction, that I shall decline giving you? Surely this would be unparliamentary conduct; and he was too well convinced of the noble Duke's adherence to the necessary forms of Parliament, to commit such a violation; the same argument held in this House, and the same reasons ought to prevail.

Mr Sheridan then entered into a very minute investigation of the subject, how far it might be proper to lay all or best part of the instructions to the Board of Officers, and the consequent proceedings thereupon, before the House, and concluded with making the following motion:

"That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the names and appointments of the Board of Land and Sea Officers, stated in the copy of an estimate laid before this house, by his Majesty's command, to have been appointed under his Majesty's royal authority, to investigate and report to his Majesty on the proper system of defence, and on the expediency and efficacy of the proposed plans for the better securing his Majesty's dock-yards at Portsmouth and Plymouth, and the directions given to them, with as much of the report of the said Board as may be consistent with the public safety."

Mr *Pitt* immediately rose, and declared, that it was with peculiar satisfaction that he heard the declaration of the last Hon. Speaker—that if the expediency and necessity of the proposed plans could be made appear from such part of the instructions and report as it might be deemed perfectly safe to make public, he would withdraw his opposition. It was now with great pleasure that he closed with the Hon. Gentleman; and as the doubt which he previously entertained as to the delicacy of submitting those papers were extinguished, he could now pledge himself, that the extracts which should be submitted will fully, completely, and irrefragably demonstrate the utility, the expediency, nay, the actual necessity of the measure; that it was absolutely necessary, for the safety of our marine, on which our very existence as a maritime nation depended. Mr Pitt then adverted to the manner on which the Board of Enquiry was constituted, which, it seems, was by a letter from Lord Sydney, by his Majesty's command, to the Duke of Richmond, dated 8th April, 1781, and a subsequent circular letter from Lord Sydney to the other land and sea-officers, who constituted the Board, by letter, dated 15th April, 1785.—Such part of the instructions as were fit to be made public, he should lay on the table; and when the opinions of those experienced Officers were submitted to the House, he had not the least doubt, but the Hon. Member would feel full conviction of the propriety of the measure.—So fully had he made up his mind upon this important subject, and very important indeed he was willing to allow it to be, that he had prepared himself a motion, which differed so little from that moved by the Hon. Gentleman who opened the debate, that it was very immaterial to him which was adopted. With respect to himself, in the situation he had the honour to fill, it was impossible that he could believe any Member of that House would suspect him of either wilfully or wantonly wasting the public treasure, pledged as he was in the most unequivocal manner to frugality and economy.

Mr Pitt again declared, that he was happy to meet the Hon, Gentleman upon his own ground, and then read his motion,

"That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions, that there be laid before this House a copy of a letter from Lord Sydney, dated the 13th of April 1785, with such extracts from the instructions and report of the Board of General Officers, as shall be consistent with the public safety."

General *Burgoyne* said, that there were requisite as yet such documents for the inspection of Parliament to be produced, as would warrant the representatives of the people to bestow such a sum of money as was now demanded. It was asserted, that the Board was unanimous in the report of the estimates, but it was in a manner that they were unanimous [illegible] compliment for his abilities; and, though a military man himself, he acknowledged that he profited much, and learned more than he knew before from his intercourse with his Grace.—The talents which the noble President showed in the line of engineering, drew forth his admiration Yet much of the proceedings of the Board, and some of them connected with the most delicate points of those proceedings, must, in his opinion, be disclosed, to render the House competent judges of the propriety of voting the sum demanded for the estimates in question. Many of the situations, for the defence of which the money was required, were placed in suppositious danger, and the estimates agreed to was adopted by the Board, from an hypothesis which did not confine itself to probability. The noble Duke who presided, was completely ingenious in forming a principle, from which he produced a series of consequences to a very great extent, which flowed so naturally from the first principle, that if that was given, all the rest must of course be given also; and this conclusive assent must of course be given to so many *postulata* as depended upon each other, whilst at the same time the mind refused its consent, and reason revolted at it.—Thus, for instance, if some violent shock of nature should tear up the elements from the foundations, and make chasms in the earth, or if by some chance a concussion of nature should block up the streights between Dover and Calais, would it not be natural to propose, if it were eligible, to erect a fortification between the two countries, as a protection against the encroachments of an enemy? To this the reply must be simply in the affirmative, though the mind held that in the light of an improbability which it could barely suppose might possibly happen. This mode of defence is novel, and the novelty of our situation is an apology for our adopting it; that mode upon which our ancestors relied, and which nature points out to all insular situations for protecting their navy, must, for the first time, be distrusted, and a measure substituted which is pregnant with danger both to the constitution, politics, and finance of the country; dangerous to the constitution, which has always beheld an armed force within itself with an eye of jealousy, and justly with distrust. With this species of conviction has the unanimity of the Board been obtained, whose report is offered to the House as a ground of expending an enormous sum of money.

Mr *Pitt* retorted on the words that fell from the honourable General, with warmth: he wondered, he said, at his conduct, who subscribed a report of the first consequence to the state without any demur, and signified by that, his solemn opinion as an officer; yet, at the same time, kept in reserve objections which he only started now in opposition to his formal attested opinion. Why did he not dissent when those refined logical deductions he alludes to were in agitation? Were there a possibility for such to exist as it was stated? He could not imagine that so many eminent characters as acted with the Hon. General, whose military talents he so highly esteemed, would pass over such management without doing that duty to their country, and justice to their own characters and understandings, which must arise out of the nature of what occurred to them. As to the noble Duke's conduct who presided at the Board, he trusted that it would prove itself worthy to be held in a more serious light, when beheld in a nearer view.

Mr *Fox* did not imagine, that after the candour with which the honourable General delivered his sentiments, that he would be taken up so warmly. As to the noble Duke, though he held him in the highest esteem as an able politician, and respected his abilities as a statesman, yet even the tie of kindred could not warp his sentiments on the subject, which was, after all the abilities exhausted on it, still purely political; and much might be said against the propriety of admitting such a system to take place in this country, particularly after so trifling a sum as 20,000 l. annually was questioned, before it would be agreed to by Government, in favour of the militia. He did not wonder at the persuasive faculties of the noble Duke, who was able often to convey conviction without the least argument. And as to the logical deductions which the Right Hon. Gentleman opposite to him could not comprehend, he ought to recollect, that he was bred to a profession, which, by establishing a number of hypotheses, that had no existence in truth, but a seeming probability in their connection, concluded in establishing a fact by their evidence to which the judgment refused its assent.

Mr *Bowyer* said, that a number of circumstances occurred to him, as one of the Board, which he thought it prudent to conceal from an enemy, and which he would leave them in the dark about.

Captain *Macbride* said, that secrecy in the department he acted in was not necessary, as the mode of defence he recommended was not for silence.

Mr Pitt's motion was, on Mr Sheridan's being withdrawn, agreed to.

Mr *Courtenay* immediately moved, "That an humble address be presented to his Majesty, that there be laid before this House an estimate of the expences of engineers, &c. in pursuance of those instructions and reports." The same was resolved in the affirmative.

Land and malt bills deferred till to-morrow.

The Secretary at War presented the mutiny bill.

Read a first time the mutiny bill.

Friday, Feb. 17.

IN a Committee of the whole House, went through the malt-bill, with several amendments.

Also through the land-tax bill, to be severally reported on Monday.

Read a second time several road-bills.

Read a second time the bill for the regulation of marine forces while on shore.

Hay Bill.

Sir *Robert Smith* moved, that the House resolve itself into a Committee on the bill for prohibiting the [illegible] his Majesty's dominions of Great Britain for a limited time.

The Speaker having left the chair, a short conversation took place on the time to which the prohibition should be limited. Some were for restricting it to three months; others were for extending it to twelve months subsequent to an early day in May next.

It was agreed to extend the prohibition a twelvemonth from May next.

Commercial Intercourse with the United States of America.

Mr *Jenkinson* rose to move something relating to the commercial intercourse of Great Britain with the Thirteen United States of America, in consequence of what he had a few days ago stated to the House. It was, in his conception, a most interesting subject to the trading part of the community; and he was exceedingly happy that he was able to give a very good and satisfactory account of the business. He then stated the nature of the bill which the year before last had been brought in for that purpose; and the principles of expediency and propriety on which it was at that time founded. It was now a very proper enquiry for the House, and for the Public, what success attended that measure. In his opinion, it had produced the most salutary consequences; and he had the most sanguine expectations, that these consequences were not likely to decrease. This led him to a minute comparison with the present and past state of our trade with America; and it appeared by clear incontrovertible deduction, that it was now more profitable than ever. He proved this position, by a comparative statement of the exports and imports of which that trade consisted for the two last years, and a similar period of time prior to the American war. He shewed, at the same time, to what an astonishing degree it had increased the shipping of this country, and pointed out the advantage resulting from that circumstance to our navy. Indeed, there could not be a single benefit expected from this trade which it had not literally afforded; and perhaps the most pleasing part of the prospect was, that the emoluments connected with it, or its aggregate produce to the prosperity of the empire at large, might probably increase. He illustrated the connection which still subsisted between the two countries, as operating powerfully in favour of this commercial intercourse. This connection was reviving, and in some degree waxing stronger and stronger every day. The manners of our trading people were more congenial to that of the Americans, than those of any other people; obstacles also attended their intercourse with most of our neighbours on the Continent, which did not affect their trading with Great Britain. They were also emerging from difficulties which sensibly retarded their progress in commerce. In proportion as these gave way, the trade from that country would increase; and he assured the House, that, at this moment, he believed, there was not a nation in Europe from whom they could import either flour or bread. He desired particularly the attention of the House to this circumstance, as he considered the American trade, by a variety of unforeseen, but fortunate circumstances, to be in some degree monopolized by this country. And he shewed, by an accurate detail of the present political situation of all the great maritime states of Europe, how her commercial operations were thus restricted. He still, however, wished the measure to be only for a limited time. The whole was a system of experience, and he was willing, on many accounts, to extend that system only to a given period, as then it would be in the power of the House to judge with the greater propriety and correctness of the matter, when they come to finish the business, and to regulate the commerce of this country with that of America on a solid, permanent, and advantageous footing. He therefore moved, that the bill for regulating the trade of this country with the United States of America be continued another year. Agreed to.

Motion for papers relative to Warren Hastings, Esq.

Mr *Burke* prefaced his address to the House on the subject of the charges against Mr Hastings, by desiring the clerk to read the 44th resolution of the Secret Committee, dated May 1782, to which the House had afterwards agreed. It speaks in strong terms of the misconduct of those who had by these impolitic measures, and repeated violations of faith, degraded the dignity, and tarnished the honour of the British nation, deeming them to have been highly deserving of Parliamentary displeasure, and desiring in the act that Warren Hastings and John Hornby, Esqrs. may be recalled from their respective situations in India. He then proceeded to lament the occasion which had called him forward.—It was not, he said, his wish, or his disposition, however he may have acted from principle on former discussions on this subject, to call forth the trembling sore solicitudes of any person, where the task was not exclusively his own. But on the present occasion, the exertion should have been the exertion of the House. They had stood forward as accusers, and it became their duty to enforce the accusation, which, if they had not made, they had solemnly authorised. It became more particularly the duty of an Honourable Gentleman (Mr Dundas) who had presided over and directed the accusations that had been read, and who had now, from his official situation, every opportunity of information necessary for the enforcement of justice. Yet under these circumstances, he himself, an humble individual, had been called on by Mr Hastings, on the first day of the session, to bring forward a specific charge against him. This early advance looked either like innocence or magnanimity; but it should be remembered, that the person now accused, was a veteran to censure. For twelve years he had borne it under all its aggravations; every returning ship to India had carried returning charges, which his subsequent conduct of each year proved to have been powerless and insufficient. From the present charge, and under every difficulty, he would not now recede; he would hazard all the odium, and all the labour of the attempt, and would even implore it to be remembered, that if the accused was found innocent, the accuser must be culpable, and the present was as much a trial of his veracity as it was of the guilt of Mr Hastings.

It became necessary on this occasion to call the recollection of the House to a few perhaps remote particulars. On the accession, in the year 1766, of a vast empire to our dominions, novelty perhaps, and admiration of a power to which its possessions were heretofore unused, were the cause of excesses which called loudly for a remedy. Lord Clive was then sent out. To crush entirely these excesses was perhaps impossible, to restrain them was all his task; and this he performed to the satisfaction of his employers. Mr Hastings was in this business his successor, but the event of the two appointments was perfectly different.—Disorders again fermented in every part, and renewed excesses took the place of wholesome restraint. It was therefore thought necessary that a Council should be named to share with Mr Hastings in the government of Bengal, and that they should be of Parliamentary appointment, and Parliament should of course be responsible for their conduct. When this mode of redress was ineffectual by the intrigues of the person now to be arraigned, even in the distressful period of the American war, a solemn inquisition into India affairs was thought indispensibly requisite. No less than two Committees were appointed at the same time, and the same were next year removed by his Majesty's express command. Gen. Smith presided over one of those, and the Honourable Gentleman, to whom, as he had said, the present task should consistently have belonged, was Chairman of the other. The result of these discussions was, that the administration of India was resolved to be at home factious and corrupt with the neighbouring Princes, faithless from principle, and hostile from system—insulting to all whom they could awe, and grinding and oppressive to the wretched subjects of their dominion. This was followed by the censure which that Hon. Gentleman (Mr Dundas) had dictated, and by which Parliament stood pledged.

The Court of Directors had followed the long investigation of the Committees by one equally earnest; but all this long, serious enquiry, the Court of Proprietors, from causes unknown, and without adequate information, had thought proper to support, and to order that the prime agent in these guilty scenes should not be recalled; but as there was no merit since which could stand in equipoise with the criminalty of that period, he could not now imagine that Parliament could sink from its dignity so far as to recede from its own sentences. Such a concession would be accompanied by a vileness of degradation, which could scarcely be conceived. A cruel Parliament may at intervals be just; but a scandalous, a backbiting Parliament could retain no claims to dignity or consistence; yet such would be the members of the last who were now present to avow themselves, if they could think for a moment of retracting accusations so forcible

On this occasion he stood forward as accuser; but

he was then at once the representative of that House, and of the honour of the British subject; for it was the case of these against Warren Hastings, Esq.—There were three modes to be pursued, each of which was justified by usage, and which, with the reasons of his preference, he would state to the House.

The first was an order of the House to the Attorney General to prosecute the offender; but in this mode, the paltry actions of *meum* and *tuum*, the little cases of trover and conversion, may interfere with the consequence, but would certainly detract from the sublime discussions of the rights of nations, the wrongs of insulted kingdoms, and the cries of ruined and exterminated provinces.

The second was, by a bill of pains and penalties; but this he thought too tedious for the House of Commons, as they could not there examine on oath.

The third, which met his most decided preference, and which he thought only equal to the dignity of the occasion, was an *impeachment* before the House of Lords, in which the Commons of England were to be the accusers.

In this proceeding he would however mention a trifling and constitutional variation, which was, that instead of first passing the propositions of impeachment, a Committee should be appointed to collect and arrange the evidence, and on their report, the House should proceed to the remaining part of the measure, and to fix the articles of impeachment.—In the progress of the business, he would not only pledge his utmost industry to be employed in arranging the confused yet necessary matter; but he would also pledge himself to bring proofs of crimes the most enormous; to prove the culprit guilty, not only of the highest degrees of tyrannic exertion, but also of the lowest and vilest peculation. He could not, at all events, think that any opposition could be given to the enquiry. The offender, after such Parliamentary censure, could not escape without a bill of indemnity; but such a bill presupposed justification, and that justification could only be the result of enquiry. He had many papers to move for; some of them he did not expect, but of these the refusal would be a sufficient ground of procedure; he would therefore conclude by moving, in the first place, for

"Copies of all letters between Warren Hastings, "Esq; and the Court of Directors, on the subject of "private presents, &c. both before and since his ar- "rival in this kingdom."

Alderman *Le Mesurier* said, that all the papers which were intended to be moved for, should be mentioned at the same time, and expressed his surprize that no particular charges were adduced, such as he was convinced the House expected. He contradicted the Hon. Gentleman (Mr Burke) in one particular, when he said that the Court of Proprietors had decided without information on the merits of Mr Hastings; for the Hon. Alderman asserted, that they had every paper before them which the Court of Directors had thought necessary to determine their own judgment.

Mr *Dundas* expressed his happiness in having charges brought to his face, which he had often seen in pamphlets, and circulated by other means less justifiable. He felt gratified, he said, because he felt innocent of those charges. He had, it was true, been Chairman of the Committee which framed the resolution on which so much stress had been laid; but he took no pre-eminence in the business; he presided by accident, not by choice; and it was by chance also he had ever happened to determine on the conduct of Mr Hastings. To the Presidency of Bombay, he, with the Committee, had attributed the faults that called for their censure. The assertion then made, that the forces had been improperly drawn from Bombay to assist the Mahratta war, had first called their notice to the Government of Bengal. He had on the conduct of this war, and from other circumstances which came before them, attributed an higher degree of guilt to the parties concerned; but as this guilt was so widely partitioned between the Administration in India, the Court of Directors, and the Ministry at home, he had never once entertained the idea of bringing the business into a criminal court of judicature. How then could he be accused of inconsistency, or what charge would lie against him for not being foremost in the present proceeding? He had certainly then entertained, and did still entertain strong ideas of the criminality of Mr Hastings, particularly on account of the breach of the treaty of Poorundah, and the burthensome establishments which he had so long continued to maintain. Yet even these could, in his opinion, find some degree of vindication; the Court of Directors had approved of the former, and he in his conduct had endeavoured to reform, and in his letters had oft complained of the latter. In 1783, he had complained to an Administration who laid exclusive pretensions to purity and disinterestedness, of the number of writers teizing for patronage, being no less than 250, of the best families, and with the best recommendations of Great Britain; yet their *purity*, far from contriving means to diminish the patronage, thought proper to send out 36 additional gapers for preferment, and additional burthens on the exhausted finances of India. He had, he confessed, on these accounts, and from the latter conduct of Mr Hastings, coincided in the vote of thanks which the Court of Directors had transmitted to him previous to his return to London.

Mr *Fox* vindicated himself from the charge of having, in the administration in which he was concerned, sent out too many writers to India, as he had never, he declared, sent out or recommended but one, and that person in the administration of Lord Shelburne. He then proceeded to arraign the last speaker of the strongest inconsistency. He read several extracts from the resolutions of the Secret Committee, where that Hon. Gentleman had presided, containing the severest condemnations of the conduct of Mr Hastings. To condemn then at one time, and to thank at another, was an inconsistency reserved for the last speaker; and yet not all the absurdity appeared in the manner in which it had been stated. To consign a person at one time to parliamentary censure, was expressed in the resolutions of a member of that Parliament; and the former of these resolutions, to return him thanks for his conduct, was a circumstance that even left inconsistency behind. He, who had pledged himself on a former occasion, that the confidence of the nations of India should not be betrayed, but that their most vindictive sentences should fall on their enemy, now dared to avow, that the conduct of their enemy deserved his best approbation. But did that Hon. Gentleman, when he mentioned two solitary objections to the conduct of Mr Hastings—the breach of the treaty of Poolbundah, and the excess of the Calcutta establishment, forget how many more he stood pledged to condemn by his own resolutions? Did he overlook the Rohilla war, and its direful end? Did the impolitic cession of the provinces of Koran and Illyabad appear now of no signification? Or did the expedition of Mr Hastings to Benares, and his unjustifiable treatment of Chitsing, now meet his plaudit, which formerly met his reprobation? Did he appeal to the omission of these as a proof of his consistency? Or did he look on the present state of the treasury of Bengal as a proof of the merit of Mr Hastings, where the Company's bonds are now at 30 per cent. discount, and the Treasury orders, which should pass as cash, are received only at a discount of 10 or 11 per cent.

Without adverting more to the inconsistency of the Hon. Gentleman, he would only observe, that the fame and honour of the British nation were included in their zealous prosecution of the present business, and our credit with the nations of Europe, and the confidence of the natives of India, were equally hazarded on the event.—He therefore thought the best thanks of the House were due to the Right Hon. Gentleman, who had brought it forward in a shape so unquestionable—without forming a new court of judicature, without trying novel modes of obtaining evidence, or aiming at discoveries by ways hitherto unknown to the constitution.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* expressed the greatest surprise and indignation on account of the imputations which had been made to his honourable friend. The person only, he said, could have imputed such, who has forgotten all ideas of consistency, and who had been long inured to bestowing, at different times, praise and obloquy on the same individual. [*The House, each side interpreting this sentence according to their different feelings, burst into a loud cry of* Hear! Hear!] It was not, he said, an inconsistency to judge of the same person differently at different periods, if his conduct had been different, and he had been at all times judged on the same principles. If to condemn or approve invariably the same persons was that Right Hon. Gentleman's idea of consistency, it was such a one as could not meet his assent. In speaking of his Hon. friend's sentiments on India affairs, the same Right Hon. Gentleman had been guilty of the same misrepresentation. The breach of the treaty of Poolbundah, and the excess that appeared in the establishment, had been mentioned as principal articles of reprehension, but not as the sole points that would admit of dispute. For his part, he had no concern in these transactions, the occasion to speak in public of the merit or demerit of Mr Hastings. He was now happy to aver, that no man could come more impartially to the discussion of either. He would be very willing to punish with the utmost severity, if charges such as had been mentioned were brought home; but he would likewise attend to the pleas of desert, would grant to such their claim of reward, and admit them in mitigation of the guilt which preceding acts may have incurred.

Mr *Fox* persevered in his charge of inconsistency against Mr Dundas; his conduct, he said, could not be fairly justified, unless by an avowal of an absolute change of opinion, which perhaps would at present be the more candid procedure.

Mr *Francis* spoke a few words on the enormities to which he had been a witness, and promised his assistance when the discussion advanced to a crisis.

Mr *Vansittart* spoke in vindication of Mr Hastings, who was then to be arraigned, in his opinion, without sufficient foundation.

Lord *North* and Major *Scott* also spoke.

And after a few words from Mr *Burke* in reply to some observations of the latter, the question was put on Mr Burke's motion, which was carried *nem. con.*

Mr *Burke* then proceeded to move for a number of other papers, which being likely to produce a tedious conversation, the Speaker complained of fatigue, and the remainder of the debate was, by general consent, postponed to Monday.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE, FEB. 18.

St James's, February 15.

THIS day, the Baron de Kutzleben, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from his Serene Highness the Landgrave of Hesse Cassel, had a private audience of his Majesty, to deliver the ensigns of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, with which his Serene Highness the late Landgrave of Hesse Cassel was invested:

And afterwards Mons. de Torniello, Resident from the Republic of Venice, had his audience of leave:

And Mons. Soderini, his successor in the same character, had his first private audience of his Majesty, to deliver his credentials:

To which they were introduced by the Marquis of Carmarthen, his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Master of the Ceremonies.

Whitehall, Feb. 18.

The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Doctor James Gillespie, Principal of St Mary's, or Divinity College, in the University of St Andrew, to be one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland, in the room of the Rev. Dr Alexander Bryce, deceased.

Copenhagen, Jan. 31. Yesterday was observed here as the anniversary of the birth-days of the King and the Prince Royal of Denmark, when the Court was extremely brilliant. The Grand Marshal gave a dinner upon the occasion, to which the Foreign Ministers were invited. A ball in Gala followed in the evening, and another in Domino is announced for Wednesday.

War-Office, Feb. 18. 1786.

1st Troop of Horse Guards, Ensign George Gregory, of the 46th regiment of foot, is appointed to be Cornet, vice Trevor Ashe.

27th Regiment of foot, Alexander Dunlop, Gent. to be Ensign, vice John C. Blake.

39th Regiment of foot, Ensign en Second William Purvet, to be Lieutenant, vice John Gordon. Edward Herdman, Gent. to be Ensign, vice William Purves.

42d Regiment, 1st battalion, Ensign William Fraser, to be Lieutenant, vice George Campbell.

Office of Ordnance, February 14. 1786.

Royal Regiment of Artillery, Colonel William Martin is appointed to be Colonel Commandant, vice John Godwin, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Duncan Drummond to be Second Colonel, vice William Martin.

Major Joseph Eyre to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Duncan Drummond.

Captain Edward Williams to be Major, vice Joseph Eyre.

Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Ross to be Captain, vice Edward Williams.

First Lieutenant David Todd to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Thomas Ross.

Second Lieutenant William Cox to be First Lieutenant, vice David Todd.

Second Lieutenant James Viney, from the Supernumeraries, to be Second Lieutenant on the establishment, vice William Cox.

Second Lieutenant John Nutting, from the Supernumeraries, to be Second Lieutenant on the establishment, vice James Fraser, resigned.

LLOYD'S LIST, *Feb.* 17.

THE brig Nymph, Capt. Salter, arrived at Halifax from Dominica, on the 11th of December, at 4 P. M. in lat. 31. 45. N. Lon. 68. W. spoke the ship Delaward, of London, Capt. James Burchell, from Philadelphia, bound to Jamaica, out seven days, all well.

The Alexander, Macdonald, from Greenock to the Rosses, was forced on shore near Saltcoats the 3d instant; the crew took to the boat, but striking against a rock, filled with water, and only one man saved.

FROM THE LONDON PAPERS, *Feb.* 18.

Genoa, Jan. 23. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, who travel under the titles of the Count and Countess of Connaught, arrived here last Friday. They were visited the same day by the Archduke Ferdinand.

LONDON, *Feb.* 18.

The French have reduced their squadron in the East-Indies nearly to the same strength as that of Great-Britain; but the Dutch have by no means been so complying; on the contrary, they still retain six ships of 50 guns and upwards in the Asiatick seas, viz. at Batavia, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope, where they might be brought together in a few days. This certainly denotes apprehensions, and indeed not without great reason, the situation of that Republic being at present very critical.

Yesterday Dr Rees was introduced to the King at the Levee, by the Lord in waiting, in order to present a complete copy of the new and improved edition of Chambers's Dictionary, which was most graciously received by his Majesty, and he had the honour to kiss his Majesty's hand on the occasion.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 34,951, 22,118, 19,843, And the following prizes of 50l. each:
No. 31,940, 949, 7514, 15,899, 4111, 21,645.
This day, No. 908 was drawn a prize of 1000 l.
No. 4819, 18,280, 11,987, 32,976, 39,510, prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 47,107, 41,679, 781, 20,911, 36,061, 49,899.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 18.

"The affairs of the East Indies are at length brought on in the House of Commons, and Mr Burke has pledged himself to support the charges he has made against Mr Hastings, which are numerous and heavy enough, in all conscience, for any one man to have to answer. The Minister, however, has made no secret of the favourable point of view in which he holds his conduct; and the Board of Controul concur with Mr Dundas in thinking Mr Hastings's government, *upon the whole*, deserving the public thanks. With respect to Mr Hastings himself, he certainly discovers no fears from the enquiry set on foot into his conduct. But there can be no wonder in this, when a person of Lord T——w's weight and abilities has undertaken to bring him through. Indeed it is a fact, that the whole of the accusation against him would have been suppressed in the first instance, by refusing the papers Mr Burke called for, but that Mr Hastings wished to have them laid on the table, confident, he said, that they would redound to his honour, and confute the assertions of his enemies.

"Every thing is said to be in a state of quietness at present on the Continent; and, if the friends of the Ministry are to be believed, all apprehensions of a war, in that part of the world, are now happily blown over.

"The shop tax, it is now said, will be enforced, without any the least alteration or modification.

"No progress, it is confidently mentioned, has been made in the treaty with France, or the Court of Russia. Things, with regard to the commerce of Great Britain and both these powers, still remain as they were."

Died at Ludlow, Shropshire, on the 13th curt. Alexander Stuart, Esq; of Dunearn.

Died at Oldfeild, near Thurso, on the 5th inst. Patrick Doull, Esq; of Oldfeild; whose friends and relations are requested to accept of this notification of the same.

By the premature death of Mr John Henderson, architect, who died here on Friday last, this country has sustained a loss which is justly regretted, and will be deeply felt. His natural genius, aided by the most liberal and disinterested patronage both at home and abroad, and highly cultivated by his own assiduity, distinguished him as in the very first rank of professional artists. The New Assembly Rooms, planned and nearly executed by himself, will bear a lasting testimony, not only of his abilities as an architect, but of his integrity as an undertaker. His general character, in a wide circle of acquaintances, attached him to every rank. His private virtues in a less extensive range of connections, endeared him to his friends and companions. The sorrow of an afflicted family shows the regard which was due to him as a son and a brother, whilst the assemblage of friends which pressed with uncommon marks of grief to pay a tribute to his untimely grave, displayed an unequivocal proof of the estimation in which he was held by those who best knew him.

Yesterday morning the Lord Advocate of Scotland set out for London.

This day, the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, agreed to a petition to Parliament, for leave to bring in a bill for laying an assessment on the inhabitants for the better support of the poor, and for other purposes. We are informed the petition will be forwarded to London to-morrow, as the time of receiving petitions for private bills expires the 3d of next month; and that the bill, when prepared, will be published for inspection of the inhabitants, previous to its being laid before Parliament.

This day, the Presbytery of Edinburgh appointed the translation of the Rev. Mr William Paul, from the parish of Newbattle to that of St Cuthbert's, to take place on Thursday the 23d of March next. They also translated the Rev. Dr Andrew Hunter from the New Greyfriers to the Tron Church, and appointed the first Sunday of April for the Doctor's taking that charge upon him.

The prize proposed last year by the Harveian Society of Edinburgh, for the best experimental inquiry concerning the operation and use of Opium, has been adjudged to a dissertation to which was prefixed the following motto:

Phœbus volentem prælia me loqui,
Victas et urbes increpuit lyra;
Ne parva Tyrrhenum per æquor
Vela darem.

Upon opening the sealed letter which accompanied this dissertation, it was found to be written by Mr John Leigh, from America.

Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a farm-house, at Bootland-hill, in the parish of Currie, which consumed the same, as also the offices, and most of the stacks in the barn-yard; only two stacks of corn and a small stack of hay being saved. We are sorry to mention that one of the farmer's daughters perished in the flames. The fire is said to be owing to the carelessness of a maid-servant, who having taken a candle up stairs, allowed it to catch hold of the roof, which was of thatch.

The Countess of Sutherland, Comb, from Leith, arrived at London the 16th current.

The Eliza, Samson, arrived at London 16th current, all well.

The Peggy, Brown, from Rotterdam, is arrived in Leith Roads.

Captain Thomas Crawford of the ship Elephant belonging to Greenock, from Memel, for Lisbon, left Shetland the 24th January last, and gives the following account: That the ship Concord, Erasmus Collings master, from Copenhagen, bound for India, loaded with wine, brandy, gin, sale goods, arms, manufactured iron, masts, anchors, cordage, &c. and some specie on board, was totally wrecked at Helleness, about eight miles to the south of Lerwick the passengers and upper deck only were saved, the carpenter and third mate included. The cargo is totally lost, unless the chests containing the money are strong enough to resist the force of the sea, agitated by a continual gale of wind for eight days.

In our paper of Monday se'ennight, we took notice of a sloop having foundered in Leith roads, called the Dunfermline Packet, John Scott master. Not a doubt was entertained but all the crew had perished; but it is with pleasure we mention, that the master is now at Leith, alive and well. He relates, that finding the sloop going down, he and his man had just time to take to the boat, without any oars, about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, and drove down the Frith. The man died the same night, about eleven o'clock, through cold. In this dismal situation the master continued in the boat with the corpse, at the mercy of the waves, till next morning at seven o'clock, when he was picked up between [illegible] longing to Ely. There was a boy on board the sloop, whom they could not persuade to leave the cabin, where he certainly perished.

Saturday afternoon, a man stole out of a shop in the Trongate, Glasgow, a web of printed cloth; but being observed by a neighbouring shop-keeper, was pursued, taken, and lodged in prison.

SOUND INTELLIGENCE.

The two following letters, though of different dates, came both to hand by this day's post.

Extract of a letter from Elsinore, Jan. 31.

"We have for four weeks by past had pretty severe frosts, but since the 22d inst. the weather has been mild, and at present the Sound entirely free of ice. As likewise, we have yesterday received accounts, thatt he ice has quitted the harbour and canal, &c. in Copenhagen, which renders a free navigation from Elsinore to that place. We dare not, however, assure our friends who trade in the Baltic, that our winter is over, but shall continue to advise weekly what changes take place here.

WOOD AND HOWDEN."

Extract of another letter from Elsinore, Feb. 7.

"We had the pleasure of writing you the 31st ult. advising the situation of the Sound at that time, and have only at present to acquaint you, that since our last, very little alteration in regard of the weather has taken place here. Only two or three nights, namely on the 1st, 2d, and 3d inst. we had pretty sharp frosts, although not so intense as to have any effect on the Sound, which still keeps open. We learn from Gottenburgh, that the river there was still shut with ice on the 31st ult. Wind W. S. W.

CIVIS returns compliments to TITUS, and assures him, the Fabrications he speaks of are entirely groundless.

COMMON SENSE, and several other Correspondents favours are delayed for want of room.

THE FIARS for the shire of Edinburgh for crop 17[illegible] being to be struck on Thursday the 9th of March next, notice is hereby given, that the names of such persons as [illegible] proper to be cited as witnesses, may be left, on or before the 1st, with John Newbigging writer, at the Sheriff Clerks office, who will give orders to cite fifteen of the persons whose names are first left with him, and which persons are required to bring with them signed lists of the prices of victual, on which they can make oath.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

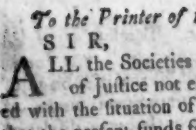
ALL the Societies in Edinburgh, the College of Juſtice not excepted, are well acquainted with the ſituation of the Charity Work-houſe; that the preſent funds for the ſupport of the poor are very inadequate; and that the ninety-ſix Managers of the poor's funds, elected by the different Societies, are no longer able to ſtruggle under the heavy load of debt they have contracted for the maintenance of the poor.

The Minutes and Reſolutions of a General Meeting of theſe ninety-ſix Managers, ſhowing the ſituation of the funds, and neceſſity of an immediate aid, were publiſhed in your paper, by the Magiſtrates and Town Council, with an intimation to the Public, that the Council were to preſent a petition for leave to bring in a bill to Parliament, for an additional fund for ſupporting the poor; and that the bill, when framed, was to be tranſmitted to the different ſocieties.

The publication in your laſt paper, under the ſignature of *Brutus*, muſt therefore appear premature, and ſeems calculated to inflame the minds of the citizens, without the ſmalleſt pretence for doing ſo, even had his aſſertions been confined to truth.

If he had made enquiry, as I have done, he would have been informed that the Town Council intend to apply for a law, to enable them to levy from the inhabitants one *per cent.* yearly of their valued rents, in addition to the two *per cent.* at preſent payable for the maintenance of the poor, making in all three *per cent.* yearly of the valued rent; and that it is meant that all and every the inhabitants within the royalty of the city of Edinburgh, without exception, ſhall be ſubjected in payment of this tax of 3 *per centum per annum*.

Reſpecting the Land-tax, I was informed, that ſo ſoon as the Bridge over the Cowgate ſhall be finiſhed, the proportion of the Land-tax in Edinburgh will not exceed 4 *per cent.* of the valued rents, owing to the contribution which will then be made by the Suburbs and ſouth Diſtricts.—That the proportion of the Land-tax in Edinburgh at preſent is 6 *per cent.* of the valued rent; and, that in the years 1757 and 1758, the proportion of the ſame tax amounted to 10 *per cent.* of the valued rent. I am, Sir, your's, &c. A CITIZEN.



FOR LONDON,

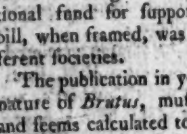
THE ENDEAVOUR,

ROBERT ROBERTSON Maſter,

Lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail the 1ſt of March next.

Has good accommodation for paſſengers.

The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, or at his houſe, Leith.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

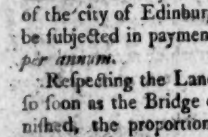
The STAR,

DONALD DENOON Maſter.

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will ſail the 1ſt March.

N B. The ſhip has good accommodation.

The maſter to be ſpoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.



FOR GOTTENBURGH AND DANTZICK,

THE PEGGIE,

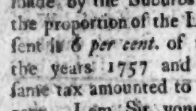
PETER CROUDEN Maſter,

Is ready to take in goods at Leith, and will ſail upon the 8th March, wind and weather ſerving.

Upon the veſſels arrival at Dantzick, ſhe will take in goods for Leith, and all places adjacent, deliverable at Leith.

As her continuance at Dantzick will not be long; it is requeſted, that merchants and others who wiſh to have goods by this opportunity, will pleaſe forward duplicates of their orders by the veſſel.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Gladſtone's merchant, Leith, or the maſter.



FOR PHILADELPHIA,

ALEXANDER,

ALEXANDER RITCHIE Maſter.

She is a good veſſel, ſails faſt, has a new Mediterranean paſs, and excellent accommodations for paſſengers; is expected to be ready to take in goods at Greenock by the 20th of March, and will be clear to ſail by the 10th of April.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Meſſ. Allan and Steuart, Edinburgh, Mr William Donald merchant, Glaſgow, or John Stuart, Greenock.

FOR SALE by public roup, within the houſe of James Tod, vintner in Kincardine, upon Wedneſday the 1ſt day of March next,

THE SLOOP

Elizabeth of Kincardine,

80 tons burden, with her float boat, &c. as ſhe preſently lies at that place.

The Elizabeth ſails remarkably faſt, is only four years old, was built at Kincardine, and is properly conſtructed either for foreign or coaſting trade. She draws but a ſmall charge of water, is excellently found in ſails and materials, and would anſwer very well for a herring buſs.

The veſſel may be ſeen by applying to Thomas Jameſon at Kincardine the owner, at any time betwixt and the ſale.

The veſſel lies ready for ſea, and perſons inclining a private bargain may apply to the ſaid Thomas Jameſon.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

THE Lands and Barony of RATHO,

lying in the pariſh of Ratho, ſix miles weſt from Edinburgh, near the great road leading to Glaſgow. The neat free rent of the whole, converting the victual at a medium of the fiars for eight years paſt, amounts to 389 l. 4 s. 1 d. 8-12ths. The eſtate conſiſts of 517 Scots acres 1 rood 21 falls all incloſed, except about 20 acres.—Holds blench of the Crown, and is valued in the Ceſs books at 500 l. Scots.

There is a good old houſe, garden, and pigeon-houſe.—The leaſes of a conſiderable part of the eſtate are expired, and there is a great deal of valuable planting.

For particulars enquire at Mr Mitcheſon, Carrubber's Cloſe, who has power to conclude a bargain.

David Haggart at Ransfield farm will ſhow the boundaries of the eſtate.

Ladies Boarding-School at Inverneſs.

MRS JEAN LOW begs leave to acquaint the Public, That under the patronage of the Magiſtrates and Council, ſhe has taken a convenient Lodging in Church-Street, where Young Ladies are BOARDED, and TAUGHT the ornamental and uſeful branches of EDUCATION, on the moſt reaſonable terms.—Miſs Low alſo keeps a Day School.

Parents and Guardians, who are pleaſed to entruſt Young Ladies to her care, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to their health, education, and conduct.

There are very able teachers of Engliſh, Writing, Muſic, and Dancing, in Inverneſs.

A Houſe and Garden to Let.

THE Houſe of LAVEROCK-BANK, with the Offices, Flower and Kitchen Garden, and an incloſure containing about four acres of ground, are to be Let and entered to immediately, for one or more years as may be agreed on.

The premiſſes are pleaſantly ſituated a little to the weſt of Newhaven, has accommodation for a large family, and commands a delightful proſpect of the Frith of Forth and adjacent country.

Charles Adamſon at the houſe will ſhow the premiſſes, and for further particulars apply to William Scott writer, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET for ſuch a number of years as may be agreed upon, The Farms of BLINKBONNIE and WEST MAINS of BLACKSHEILL.—The entry to the graſs at Whitſunday next, and to the reſt of the ground, at the ſeparation of the crop.

For particulars apply to the proprietor in Queen's Street, Edinburgh.

CRAIGMILLER QUARRY.

TO be LET by roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, on Wedneſday the firſt of March next, at two o'clock, for one year from that date,

CRAIGMILLER QUARRY, lately poſſeſſed by Meſſrs Sharp and Elliot.—This is known to be the beſt Quarry in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and ſo eaſily wrought, that with three or four quarriers only employed at it, the ſales have been often from 800 to 1000 carts per week.

For further particulars application may be made to Mr Robert Gilleſpie at Clearburn.

Black Bull Inn, Glaſgow, to Let

To be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Whitſunday 1787.

THE BLACK BULL INN, belonging to the Glaſgow Highland Society, as preſently occupied by Mr Patrick Heron.

The houſe contains an elegant hall, meaſuring 36 feet by 24½, a dining-room 25 feet by 15, eleven parlours 16½ feet by 15, beſides eighteen bed chambers, a very large and commodious kitchen, and a ſervants hall 15 1-half feet ſquare.

In the back Court, which can eaſily accommodate a number of carriages, there is a waſhing-houſe and well, a complete range of ſtables, with ſtalls for 40 horſes, and a loft which will contain near 4000 ſtones of hay; ſo that the premiſes form a moſt complete Inn; and for ſituation and convenience, cannot be equalled in the weſt of Scotland.

Perſons who have a view of becoming tackſmen, are deſired to communicate their propoſals between and the firſt day of June next, to Mr James Mathie, writer in Glaſgow, who in the mean time will be ready to give every information on the ſubject, that may be required.

BY ADJOURNMENT—UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

Tavern and Houſes in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD peremptorily, by public voluntary roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 24th February 1786, between five and ſix afternoon,

The SUBJECTS after mentioned, belonging to WILLIAM SCOTT vintner, Edinburgh, in the following lots:

LOT I.—All and Whole that HOUSE or TAVERN, preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid William Scott, lying in the Advocate's Cloſe, north ſide of the Luckenbooths. This cellent vaulted cellar fitted up with catacombs. The houſe was lately all thoroughly repaired and elegantly fitted up, and is well known to be centrically and conveniently ſituated for the buſineſs of a vintner.

LOT II.—Two SMALL HOUSES, with an Area or Coal-fold, lying in Roxburgh's Cloſe, Luckenbooths, preſently poſſeſſed by John Findlay and others, at the yearly rent of 9 l. Sterling. Theſe two houſes were lately rebuilt from the foundation in a moſt ſubſtantial manner, and are now in thorough and complete repair.

N. B. The upſet price of both lots is now conſiderably reduced; and as all differences are now adjuſted between Mr Scot and his creditors, and as he has concurred in the ſale, the ſubjects will peremptorily be ſold off.

The articles of roup, and progreſs of writs, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Saunders writer to the ſignet; to whom, or to Mr George Gardener, brewer at Burrowloch, truſtee choſen by Mr Scott's creditors, perſons wanting further information may apply; and it is entreated the creditors will lodge with Mr Gardener particular notes of their debts, with oaths of verity thereon, before the day of ſale.

TO be SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 7th day of March next to come, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time,

The Lands called the DAVOCH of

the pariſh-kirk of Strachan, Blackhall, and others, lying in the pariſh of Strachan, and ſhire of Kincardine, with the woods and growing timber of the ſaid lands. The free proven rental of the eſtate, converting the meal at 11 s. Sterling per boll of eight ſtone, the bear at 12 s. 6 d. per boll, and the cuſtoms and ſervices at the ordinary rates of the county, is, for ſtock, in money, 197 l. 17 s. 4 d. 4-12ths Sterling, and for free teind 12 l. 1 s. 4 d. like money. The value put on the ſtock is 4748 l. 16 s. 8 d. upon the free teind, 601. 6 s. 9 d. 8-12ths; and upon the woods 1300 l. Sterling; in all 6109 l. 3 s. 5 d. 8-12ths Sterling; at which ſum the premiſſes are to be ſet up. The lands hold of the Crown, partly blench, partly feu.

The articles of roup will be ſeen in the hands of Alexander Roſs depute-clerk of Seſſion, or Alexander Forbes, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

SALE of LANDS in ARGYLE-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 1ſt day of March next, between five and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The extenſive eſtates of DUNTROON, on Lochcrinan, and of OIB, on Lochſween; lying about 25 miles ſouth-weſt of Inverary, in the pariſhes of Kilmartine and North Knapdale, and ſhire of Argyle. The preſent free rent is upwards of 900 l. Sterling, and ſtill improveable; of which that of Oib is better than 200 l. Sterling, and will be expoſed ſeparately in Lots, or together, as formerly advertiſed.

The tenants are thriving, the ſituation of the eſtate pleaſant and convenient, the communication eaſy, the ſoil excellent, and the woods extenſive and flouriſhing.

There is a commodious manſion-houſe with offices, pleaſantly ſituated upon Lochcrinan, whence the Canal (an object now under the view of the Legiſlature) is intended to be executed acroſs Lochgilphead. The eſtate of Oib has alſo an excellent ſituation for a place of reſidence. A more complete and deſirable property rarely appears in the market.

For further particulars enquire at John Moir writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the rentals, plans, ſurveys, and title-deeds of the eſtates; at Duncan Campbell writer, Inverary, or Mr Alexander Roſs, accomptant in Edinburgh; who will treat as to a private bargain. John Campbell, ſchoolmaſter at Duntroon, will ſhow that eſtate: and John Campbell at Tayloch, the eſtate of Oib.

BY ORDER OF THE HONOURABLE

Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms.

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, at the Cuſtomhouſes of the ports, upon the reſpective days after mentioned, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon each day,

Sundry parcels of TEA, WINE, and others, lately condemned in his Majeſty's Court of Exchequer.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the reſpective Cuſtom-houſes on the morning of the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding at Cuſtom-houſe hours.

ALLOA, Friday 24th February 1786, 15 coarſe Cotton Napkins, 87 Bars weighing 14 cwt. 3 qrs. and 14 lib. Iron, 940 ells Ruſſia Linen 42 inches broad, 1288 ells Ruſſia Linen 36 inches broad, and 593 ells Ruſſia Linen 27 inches broad.

GLASGOW, Saturday 25th February 1786, 248 lib. Succus Liquoritiæ, 50 libs. Pimento, 2 barrels and 4 firkins ſalted Herrings, 14 gallons White Spaniſh Wine, and 4½ buſhels Iriſh Salt.

WIGTOWN, Monday 27th February 1786, 634 libs. fine Bohea Tea, and 3 ſets China.

ABERDEEN, Friday 3d March 1786, 300 Fir Deals, 29 feet long; the Materials of the Hulls (after being broke up) of the ſhip Katharine of Peterhead, burthen 55 tons, and of the ſhip Ann of Aberdeen, burthen 45 tons, with their Float-boats, Tackle, and Furniture.

INVERNESS, Monday 6th March 1786, 310 gallons Red Portugal Wine; 30 gallons Vinegar; 99 gallons Porter; and the Materials of the cutter Betſy and Peggy (after being broke up) with her Float boat, Tackle, and Furniture.

CAMPBELTOWN, Wedneſday 8th March 1786, 222 libs. Hard Sope; 6 cwt. 2 qrs. and 22 libs. Iriſh White Sope; and 37 libs. 10 oz. Light or Counterfeit Halfpence, to be melted down before delivery.

OBAN, Friday 10th March 1786, A Sloop, 35 1-3d tons burden, and 395 buſhels Iriſh Salt.

STORNAWAY, Monday 13th March 1786, the Sloop Mary of Mull, burthen 10 tons, 151 buſhels Iriſh Salt, 51 libs Hard Sope, and an open Boat.

JUDICIAL SALE.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 23d February inſtant, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills,

The remaining SUBJECTS which

pertained to James Alcorn, watchmaker in Edinburgh, viz.

The HOUSES in Merlin's Wynd, Edinburgh, being the upper ſtorey of a tenement on the weſt ſide thereof, poſſeſſed by Gordon and Neill, printers, as a printing-office, at the yearly rent of L. 8 0 0

And the ground ſtorey of ſaid tenement, poſſeſſed by David Williamſon poultryman, at the yearly rent of 8 0 0

L. 16 0 0

Theſe houſes are valued at nine years purchaſe of ſaid rent, extending to L. 144 0 0

Theſe ſubjects have been frequently expoſed to ſale, but no purchaſers appeared, owing probably to an idea, that they will be demoliſhed by the New Bridge now building over the Cowgate; but the common agent for the creditors, upon conſidering the act of Parliament, the ſituation of the ſubjects under ſale, and the manner in which the truſtees for the New Bridge intend to form that ſtreet, has reaſon to think, that theſe houſes will not be demoliſhed, and will be a commodious and deſirable ſituation in the vicinity of the new ſtreet now forming, and their value will be thereby greatly increaſed.

The articles of roup, title-deeds, and rental of theſe ſubjects, may be ſeen at the office of Mr Keith Dunbar, depute clerk of Seſſion, or George Cairncroſs, writer in Edinburgh, agent in the ſale.

Houſes and Houſes

Laurieſton Street, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 1ſt day of March next, between the hours of ſix and ſeven afternoon,

I. FEU-DUTIES, payable out of ſundry tenements along Laurieſton Street, amounting to 35 l. yearly.

II. That LODGING, being the ſecond ſtorey above the ſtreet of that new tenement lately erected by James Dun, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Colvill, ſupervisor of Exciſe, containing a parlour, dining room, three bed-chambers, kitchen with a cloſet, and a cellar fitted up with catacombs.

III. That LAIGH HOUSE in ſaid Tenement, poſſeſſed by Mr Robertſon, containing a ſhop, two rooms, a kitchen, cellar, &c.

IV. That other LAIGH HOUSE poſſeſſed by Andrew Grier, weaver, conſiſting of a ſhop, a room, a kitchen, and two cloſets, and a coal-cellar.

V. That HOUSE poſſeſſed by Mr Baird, conſiſting of a room and kitchen, two cloſets, and a coal-cellar. To which will be added, if purchaſers incline, an unfurniſhed room, on the ſame floor.

Apply to Robert Renton, writer in Edinburgh, or James Dun, wright in Laurieſton Street, the proprietor, who will ſhow the premiſſes, and who will treat with any perſon for the whole, or any part, betwixt and the day of ſale.

Lands in the County of Berwick.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Old Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 8th day March next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix afternoon, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

All and Whole the Town and Lands of STONERIGG, lying in the pariſh of Eccles, earldom of March, and county of Berwick, conſiſting of about 220 Acres of valuable land, all incloſed and ſubdivided with hedge and ditch.—The lands were properly laid down to graſs about twelve years ago, have continued in paſture ever ſince, except about ſixteen acres which were taken up laſt winter; and the whole may be entered to by the purchaſer immediately.

The lands of Stonerigg are pleaſantly ſituated, about ſeven miles from Dunſe, ſix from Coldſtream, eight from Kelſo, and ſixteen from Berwick upon Tweed; and are bounded on the weſt by the great turnpike road leading from Newcaſtle to Edinburgh, by Cornhill and Greenlaw, which gives them eaſy acceſs to lime and coal. There is an exceeding good manſion-houſe, with proper offices upon the eſtate, upwards of 600 l. having been lately expended in putting them in thorough repair. The manſion-houſe commands a beautiful proſpect, and is ſituated in an agreeable neighbourhood.—There are ſeveral thriving plantations upon the grounds; and a conſiderable quantity of the timber is of a good age.

LOT II.

All and Whole the Lands of WHITCHESTER, RIGGFOOT, and KIDCLEUGH, lying in the pariſhes of Longformacus and Dunſe, in the county of Berwick aforeſaid, conſiſting of about 1000 acres of good arable, meadow, and paſture ground.

Theſe lands lie about four miles from the market town of Dunſe, are now let to ſubſtantial tenants, at the yearly rent of 160 l. Sterling, for twenty years from Whitſunday next; and the tenants pay miniſter's ſtipend, and all other public burdens, except land-tax.

Part of the price may remain in the purchaſer's hands.

Robert Glendinning will ſhow the lands at Stonerigg, and the tenants thoſe of Whitcheſter, &c.

For further particulars apply to Thomas Cockburn, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; James Turnbull, attorney at law in Berwick upon Tweed; or Adam Watſon writer in Dunſe.

BANK STOCK.

TO be SOLD, SEVERAL SHARES of the CAPITAL STOCK of the Bank of Scotland.

Apply to William Bethune writer in Edinburgh.

Sale of Lands in Aberdeenſhire.

TO be SOLD, the Lands and Barony of BRUXIE and AUCHINLECK, in the pariſhes of Old and New Deer, and county of Aberdeen, as formerly advertiſed.

Apply to Dr Thom advocate in Aberdeen, or to William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

SALE OF HOUSES.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, upon Thurſday the 23d day of February current, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

A TENEMENT of LAND lying on the weſt ſide and about the middle of Bell's-Wynd, poſſeſſed by Mr Mathieſon and others.

A TENEMENT in Roxburgh's Cloſe, poſſeſſed by Mr Tweedie and others.

A HOUSE in James's Court, eaſter entry, poſſeſſed by Mr Cameron writer.

A LODGING in the foot of Warriſton's Cloſe, being the upper ſtorey, and flat within the ſame, conſiſting of ſix rooms, kitchen, cellar, and other conveniencies.

The rental, progreſs of writs, and articles of ſale, to be ſeen in the hands of Francis Strachan, writer to the ſignet.

JUDICIAL SALE OF

Lands in the County of Argyle.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe in Edinburgh, upon the 24th day of February 1786, betwixt the hours of five and ſeven in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills, the following SUBJECTS, belonging to NEILL M'KELLAR of Daill, viz.

The three-merk land of Stroneſkar, the four and one half merk land of Glaſvar, and the right of mid-ſuperiority of the five merk lands of Barmulloch, the twenty-ſix ſhilling eight-penny land of Letternamolt, the three merk land of Succothmodden, and of the ſhealing called Arilochbeanoch, in Benleave, all lying in the pariſh of Kilmichael, in Glaſſrie. The whole lands hold of ſubjects ſuperior. The free yearly rent is proved to be 235 l. 4 s. 1 d. Sterling; and the upſet price, which is fixed at twenty-three years purchaſe of that rent, amounts to 5409 l. 13 s. 11 d. Sterling.

The lands are commodiouſly ſituated in the diviſion of Argyle, and capable of great improvement. There is a ſmall manſion-houſe, and an excellent ſteading of offices, on the lands of Stroneſkar.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen in the office of Mr John Callander, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and copies thereof, and of the ſchemes of the rental and value, are to be ſeen in the hands of Allan Macdougal, writer to the ſignet, agent in the ſale, who will inform as to other particulars.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of PATRICK BROWN and JAMES BROWN, and PATRICK BROWN and Son, Merchants in Portſoy.

IN a general meeting of the creditors held here this day, a dividend of Two Shillings and Sixpence per pound having been ordered to be paid to thoſe creditors whoſe claims have not been objected to, the ſame will begin to be paid at the Writing-chamber of David Morice advocate, Marſchal-ſtreet, Aberdeen, on Thurſday the 2d of February enſuing, when the creditors, or their proxies properly authoriſed, may call for it. Thomas Bannerman and Alexander Hadden the truſtees, after giving in the accompts of their management, which were unanimouſly approved of, reſigned their office of truſtees; and the meeting accepted of this reſignation, but delayed the electing a new truſtee or truſtees in their place, till Monday the firſt of May next, to which day they adjourned the meeting.

Theſe are therefore requiring the whole creditors of the ſaid Patrick Brown and James Brown, and Patrick Brown and Son, to meet by themſelves, or their agents properly authoriſed, at the houſe of George Smith, vintner in Aberdeen, at 12 o'clock noon of the ſaid firſt day of May next, for the purpoſe of electing a new truſtee or truſtees, and giving ſuch directions as they ſhall think neceſſary, for the future management of the bankrupts affairs.

ABERDEEN, Jan. 26. 1786. HUGH GORDON Preſes.

SALE of LANDS and FEU-DUTIES,

In the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

THE LANDS and BARONY of NEWTON, lying in the pariſh of Bedrule.

This eſtate is pleaſantly ſituated upon the banks of the river Teviot within a few miles of Jedburgh, Kelſo, and Hawick, all good markets towns. The great road from Berwick to Carliſle runs through it. The ſoil is remarkably good and very improveable; and there is limeſtone in the grounds, and plenty of marl in the neighbourhood.

This eſtate contains about 740 acres, Scotch meaſure; holds blench of the Crown; ſtands valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 853 l.; and there is upon it a great number of fine old trees of conſiderable value, ſome natural wood, delightful ſituations for a manſion-houſe, and good quarries at a very little diſtance.

The Lands of MUIRHOUSE-LAW, lying in the pariſh of Maxtown.

Theſe lands, which contain upwards of 660 Scotch acres, hold feu of the Crown, and are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 733 l. 6 s. 8 d.; are ſituated upon the great road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle by Jedburgh, which runs along the weſt ſide of them; and are within a few miles of Jedburgh, Kelſo, Hawick, and Melroſe. They are very improveable, and in the neighbourhood of plenty of marl.

The Lands of HOISLAW-HILL, FALSIDE, and PLACE-GRADEN, lying in the pariſh of Linton.

This eſtate lies within a few miles of Kelſo, upon the weſt ſide of the great road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle by Kelſo; contains 800 acres, Scotch meaſure or thereby; holds blench of the Marquis of Lothian; and is valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 586 l. 13 s. 4 d. The ſoil is good and very improveable, and there is plenty of coal and lime in the neighbourhood.

The Lands of NETHER CHATTO and EDLESCLEUGH, lying in the pariſh of Hownam.

Theſe lands contain 970 Scotch acres or thereby, all excellent ſheep ground; hold blench of the Crown, and ſtand valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 1144 l. 12 s.

The Lands of LONGLEE and GILLIESTONGUES, lying within the pariſh of Jedburgh.

This farm holds feu of the family of Douglas, conſiſts of about 400 acres Scotch meaſure; is ſituated upon the water of Jed, within two miles of Jedburgh; the great road from Edinburgh to Newcaſtle by Jedburgh runs through it; the ſoil is very good both for tillage and paſture; and there is upon it ſome fine old trees, and thriving natural wood of conſiderable value.

The Lands of LAVOROCKHALL or LARKHALL, lying in the immediate vicinage of Jedburgh; with ſundry acres to a conſiderable extent in the fields of Jedburgh, all holding of the Marquis of Lothian.

N. B. The whole of the above lands lie in the county of Roxburgh.

AND

The SUPERIORITY of certain parts of the Lands of Pittendreich or Pendreich, lying in the pariſh of Laſſwade and county of Edinburgh, with the Feu-duties payable furth thereof, amounting to 60 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling in money, 46 bolls of wheat, and 46 bolls of barley.

The progreſs of writs, plans, and meaſurements of the grounds, with the rentals, and current leaſes, are to be ſeen in the hands of Patrick Kerr writer to the ſignet, to whom application may be made for further information. The preſent tenants and baron officers will ſhow the grounds.

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